
SWEEP THROUGH HISTORY



Activity Packet

Teacher's Note

This Activity Packet has been designed to prepare your students for their field trip to Fort Scott. The activities will give the student a comprehensive view of the site's history and historical events of the time period as well as events leading up to the fort's establishment. Because so much history surrounds the story of the fort, you may find these activities appropriate for use in general teaching units on the time period.

The Activity Packet is divided into the following:

A series of pre-visit activities which are intended to introduce the student to some key concepts that are important to the site's history.

A history hunt which is designed as an on-site activity to be conducted independently before or after the program. If you choose to do this activity, clipboards are available at the site for your use. Inquire at the visitor center. Students are to be accompanied by adults at all times during this activity and caution should be taken to assure that students are writing only on the clipboards.

A post-visit quiz which can be used to measure the student's understanding of the site.

The quiz is optional, but the other activities are recommended prior to your visit.

Introduction to Fort Scott

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



Instructions - Read the following information. Study the terms in bold and then do the activity on the back of this page. Each of these terms represents an important aspect of the site's history.

One of many forts along the **Permanent Indian Frontier**, the army established Fort Scott in 1842 to keep Indians and settlers separated and to stop Indian tribes from fighting each other. Prior to the fort's establishment, the U.S. government had moved Indians from their homelands east of the Mississippi River to lands further west-a movement known as **Indian Removal**.

The people who lived at the fort formed a community. Officers commanded the fort. They and their wives lived in the fanciest houses and wore expensive clothes. The post surgeon took care of the medical needs of the soldiers. The sutler ran a store where he sold items such as jaw harps and playing cards to the soldiers. Laundresses washed the soldiers' clothes. The soldiers themselves did most of the construction and other work duties.

There were two types of soldiers at the fort: infantry and dragoons. The infantry, composed of foot soldiers, formed the main part of the frontier army. They stayed at the fort and did most of the work while the dragoons went out on patrol. The dragoons, trained to fight on horseback and on foot, kept peace with the Indians and went on patrols along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. Both dragoons and infantry fought in the **Mexican-American War**, which brought more territory into the United States.

The new territory, the overland trail migrations of the 1840s, and the discovery of gold in California brought many more people west to the Pacific Coast. Newspapers used the term "**Manifest Destiny**" to describe the desire that many people had to make the United States stretch from coast to coast. As people moved further west, the frontier also moved west. By 1853, there was no longer a need for a fort in this area. The military abandoned the fort and sold the buildings in an auction. The fort became the town of Fort Scott.

Different opinions divided the town of Fort Scott during "**Bleeding Kansas**" years. Violence broke out over the disagreement over whether Kansas would be a free state or a slave state. Most of the people with homes in the town of Fort Scott wanted slavery. However, many of those who lived on farms outside the town did not want slavery in Kansas at all.

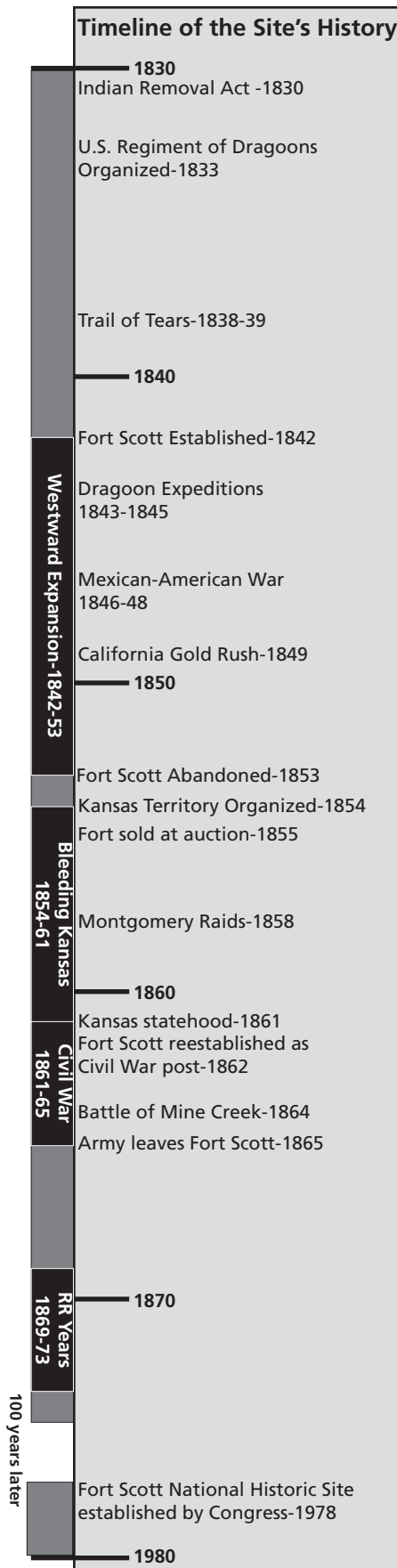
By 1861, the fighting had stopped and Kansas entered the United States as a free state. However, that did not bring peace to the area as the **Civil War** began that same year. The Union Army returned to Fort Scott and established a military post which included several supply depots, an army hospital, and a military prison. Additionally, the army used Fort Scott for training and recruitment.

The army came back again in 1869 to protect workers who were building a railroad. Farmers did not want the railroad built on their land and were hostile to the workers.

Today the **National Park Service** has restored or rebuilt many of the fort buildings. On the outside, they look like they did in the 1840s. Several of the buildings look historic on the inside as well. The fort's story lasts for 31 years from 1842 to 1873. This time includes westward expansion, "Bleeding Kansas", and the Civil War.

Matching Activity

In Column A are terms from the reading on the previous page that are significant to the site's history. In Column B are statements relating to those terms. Draw a line from the term to the statement that best matches it.



Column A

1. Indian Removal
2. Permanent Indian Frontier
3. Manifest Destiny
4. Mexican-American War
5. Bleeding Kansas
6. Civil War
7. Railroad expansion
8. National Park Service

Column B

- a. Kansans fought each other over the issue of whether or not Kansas would have slavery when it became a state. Pro and antislavery loyalties also divided the town of Fort Scott.
- b. During an era of railroad construction in Kansas, the army came to Fort Scott to stop settlers from attacking railroad workers.
- c. The United States government forced many Indians living east of the Mississippi River to leave their homes and move to lands further west.
- d. The whole country split apart during this war. The Union Army used Fort Scott as a training ground and recruitment center, The Army also obtained supplies here.
- e. This agency operates Fort Scott as a national historic site. It protects and preserves the buildings and other site resources.
- f. Fort Scott was one of a series of forts that ran from Fort Snelling in Minnesota to Fort Jesup in Louisiana. The army established Fort Scott to keep Indians and white settlers separated.
- g. Because of this war, the United States gained much new territory, which included California, New Mexico and Utah.
- h. This was a term used to describe the belief held by many Americans that the United States should expand from coast to coast.

Exploring the Plains

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



Read the following and then mark the statements at the bottom true or false.

At the same time that they fought for their independence from Britain, Americans began to move west. In the 1770s and 1780s, the western frontier included Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. By 1800, it extended to the Mississippi River. That year, Thomas Jefferson became President of the United States.

Jefferson had dreams of the United States reaching all the way west to the Pacific Ocean. Many Americans shared this dream. They believed the United States had a “Manifest Destiny” to stretch from ocean to ocean.

In 1803, Jefferson purchased a huge area of land from France known as the Louisiana Purchase. This area of land took in Louisiana, included the entire area of the Great Plains, and reached all the way to the Rocky Mountains. It nearly doubled the size of the United States. This purchase included the land where Kansas and Missouri are now. Jefferson wanted to know what the land was like, so he sent Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River to explore it. They made it all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Other explorers went to different parts of the country. One of the most important to Fort Scott’s story is Zebulon Pike.

Pike made his trip in 1806. He crossed the Great Plains and explored the southern Rocky Mountains. One of the mountains that he discovered, Pike’s Peak, is named after him. During his travels, Pike kept a journal and later made a map of the territory he explored. He called the southern plains “a Great American Desert” that was not fit for civilized people to live in. Many people in the United States shared this view of the plains as a desert in the early 1800s and for decades, no white settlers wanted to live there.

One of the places that Pike visited on his journey was Santa Fe, New Mexico, which at that time belonged to Spain. Santa Fe was at the northern end of a trade route that ended at Chihuahua, Mexico. Because of this trade, it was easy to get silver in Santa Fe. Several Americans visited Santa Fe in the early 1800s, hoping to get rich. Spanish authorities, who did not like foreigners, either arrested the Americans, including Pike, or made them leave. It was not until 1821, when Mexico declared independence from Spain, that trade began between Santa Fe and Missouri.

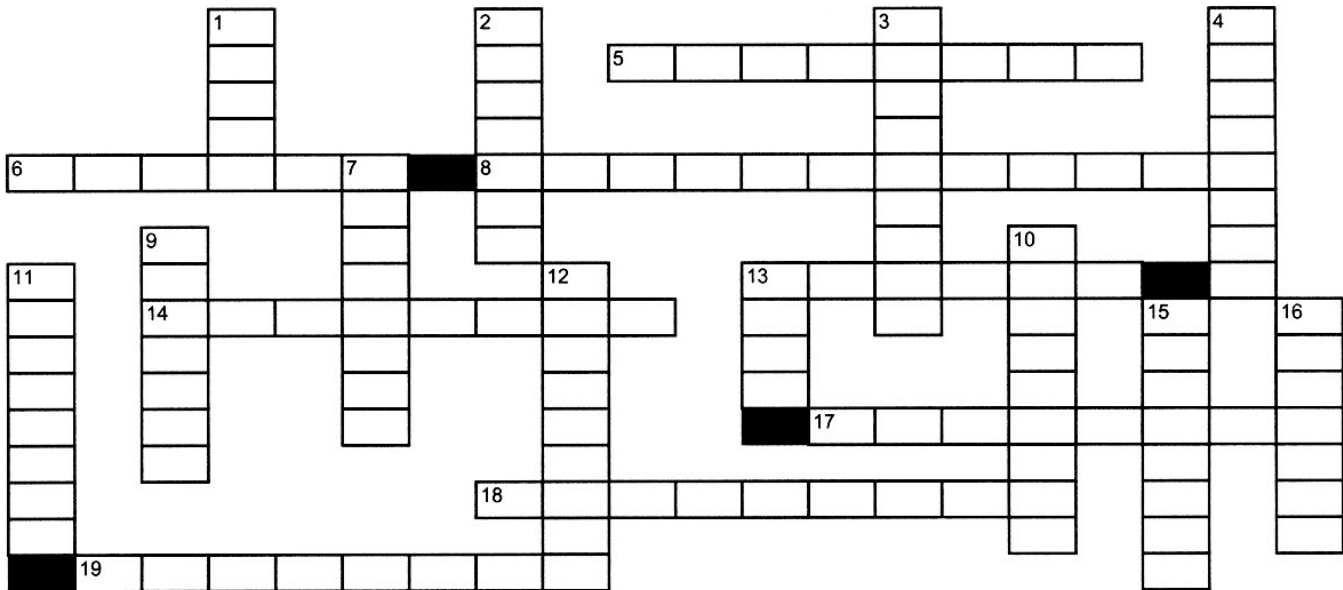
Traders took the first wagons to Santa Fe from Missouri that year, and soon had a trail blazed. Within a few years, Indians began attacking the wagons. The traders began asking for military protection. The need for soldiers out on the plains led to the organization of the dragoons- soldiers trained to fight on horseback and on foot.

At first, the army organized the dragoons to protect the Santa Fe Trail, but as the idea of a Permanent Indian Frontier grew, it stationed the dragoons at the various forts along the frontier including Fort Scott. This was the situation on the frontier on the eve of the era of Manifest Destiny, a time of rapid westward expansion.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| True or False | 1. President Thomas Jefferson was interested in western expansion. |
| True or False | 2. The Louisiana Purchase was a small area of land. |
| True or False | 3. Zebulon Pike made it all the way to the Pacific Ocean. |
| True or False | 4. Pike called the southern plains a “Great American Desert”. |
| True or False | 5. Most white people did not want to settle on the plains. |
| True or False | 6. Spain welcomed foreigners to Santa Fe. |
| True or False | 7. The first wagons to travel the Santa Fe Trail went from Missouri to Santa Fe in 1821. |
| True or False | 8. The dragoons helped to protect the Santa Fe Trail and some were later stationed at Fort Scott. |

Now do the crossword puzzle on the back using terms from both the introduction activity and this activity.

Fort Scott Crossword Puzzle



5 across

These soldiers rode around on horseback.

6 across

He was the storekeeper at the fort.

8 across

The _____ of the fort began in 1842.

13 across

The dragoons went on _____ along the trails to keep them safe.

14 across

Early explorers called the plains the Great _____ Desert

17 across

_____ Destiny is a nickname for the 1840s era of westward expansion.

18 across

This President had dreams of the United States reaching the Pacific Ocean.

19 across

During the Civil War, the Army obtained _____ such as food and clothing at Fort Scott.

1 down

Fought from 1861 to 1865 between the North and the South. The _____ War

2 down

The United States got California and New Mexico in the _____ War.

3 down

The people who lived at Fort Scott formed a _____.

4 down

They were the foot soldiers of the army.

7 down

Squatters on land south of Fort Scott did not want the _____ to be built on the land that they lived on.

9 down

_____ was the issue that Kansans fought about and that was a main cause of the Civil War.

10 down

The _____ Purchase is a huge land area that the United States bought from France.

11 down

Fort Scott protected the Permanent Indian _____

12 down

The _____ was a woman who washed clothes for the soldiers.

13 down

He had a peak named after him. He was also arrested in Santa Fe

15 down

_____ Kansas was a time of violence and unrest in Kansas Territory

16 down

The dragoons often patrolled the _____ Trail. (2 words)

Indian Removal

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



Many people did not want to move to the plains because they thought it was a desert. Because white people did not want to move here, the U.S. government made this area a home for the Indians. It forced Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi River to give up their homes for lands further west. The maps on the back side of this sheet show the lands several of these tribes occupied before and after removal.

When the Indians from the east arrived here, some of them began fighting with tribes already living here. The army established Fort Scott to keep white settlers off Indian land and to keep Indians at peace with each other.

Study the maps and then do the following activity. For each tribe listed do the following:

Write an 'N' next to the tribe if you think that it is native to Kansas and an 'R' if it is relocated.

Cherokee

Delaware

Fox

Iowa

Kaskasia

Kaw (or Kansa)

Kickapoo

Miami

Osage

Ottawa

Pawnee

Peoria

Piankashaw

Potawatomi

Quapaw

Sac

Shawnee

Wea

Wyandotte

A map of the United States showing the distribution of major Native American tribes. The tribes are labeled in various regions across the country, including the West, the Great Plains, the Southeast, and the Northeast. The tribes shown are:

- West:** MODOC
- Great Plains:** CHEYENNE, PONCA, PAWNEE, ARAPAHO, KANSAS, WICHITA, KIOWA, KIOWA-APACHE, APACHE, COMANCHE, LIPAN APACHE, CADDO, KICHAI, TAWAKONI, WACO, TONKAWA, HASINAI
- Central:** IOWA, MISSOURI, OSAGE, QUAPAW
- East:** FOX, SAUK, KICKAPOO, MIAMI, WEA, PIANKASHAW, ILLINOIS, PEORIA, KASKASKIA, WYANDOT, DELAWARE, SHAWNEE, CHEROKEE, CHICKASAW, CREEK, CHOCTAW, SEMINOLE
- Northeast:** IROQUOIS
- Great Lakes:** POTAWATOMI, OJIBWA

A detailed map of Indian Territory, showing various tribal lands and parcels. The map is oriented with North at the top. The western border is labeled 'UNORGANIZED TERRITORY'. The eastern border is labeled 'MISSOURI' and 'ARKANSAS'. The southern border is labeled 'TEXAS' and 'LOUISIANA'. The map shows several major rivers: Missouri R., Big Sioux R., Platte R., Kansas R., Arkansas R., Canadian R., North Fork, Red R., and Neosho R. The map is divided into numerous tribal lands, including: OMAHA, PAWNEE, OTO, IOWA, SAUK AND FOX, KICKAPOO, DELAWARE AND WYANDOT, OTTAWA, WEA AND PLANKASHAW, PEORIA AND KASKASKIA, MIAMI, NEW YORK INDIANS, CHEROKEE, NEUTRAL LANDS, QUAPAW, SENECA, CREEK, SEMINOLE, LEASED LANDS, CHICKASAW, CHOCTAW, and GREER COUNTY. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles (0, 1, 150). A latitude line for 100° is marked on the left side.

Forts of the Frontier

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



A line of frontier forts, from Fort Snelling to Fort Jesup, protected the Permanent Indian Frontier. Soldiers at these forts were assigned to keep the whites and Indians from crossing into each other's territory and to keep the Indians from fighting with each other.

First, read the information about each of these forts and then complete the activity.

Fort Snelling - This was the fort furthest north along the frontier. It was located in present-day Minnesota. It was located there to keep the British from intruding on the fur trade in territory belonging to the United States.

Fort Atkinson - Fort Atkinson was established in 1840 to implement the government's Indian removal policy. Located in what is now northeast Iowa, the troops were charged with protecting the Winnebago who had been relocated from Wisconsin.

Fort Leavenworth - Fort Leavenworth was the first fort in Kansas. Soldiers from the fort protected wagon trains along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. During the Mexican War, soldiers from Fort Leavenworth fought in New Mexico and California.

Fort Scott - Fort Scott provided a vital link between Leavenworth and Gibson and plugged a gap in the Permanent Indian Frontier. Troops from the fort participated in the Mexican War, policed the overland trails, and escorted wagon trains headed west.

Fort Gibson - Fort Gibson was established in 1824 as a buffer between the Cherokee and the Osage. It was located in the heart of the Cherokee nation.

Fort Smith - Fort Smith was established on the western border of Arkansas in 1817 to keep peace between the Osage and the Cherokee. By this time, several Cherokee had already moved to the area and were fighting with the Osage.

Fort Washita - Located about sixty miles west of Towson, Washita played a key role in the resettlement of the Chickasaw nation.

Fort Towson - This fort was established in 1824 along the Red River in what is now Oklahoma. Soldiers from Fort Towson protected the Choctaw nation and patrolled what was then the Mexican border (*now the border with Texas*).

Fort Jesup - Located in Louisiana, Fort Jesup was the southern anchor post in the tier of forts that protected the Permanent Indian Frontier. The fort was established in 1822 to provide protection along the Louisiana-Texas border. Texas, at that time, was still a part of Mexico.

Unscramble the names of the forts.

WOSNOT

KINASTON

BONGSI

WORVELEANHT

NLLISNGE

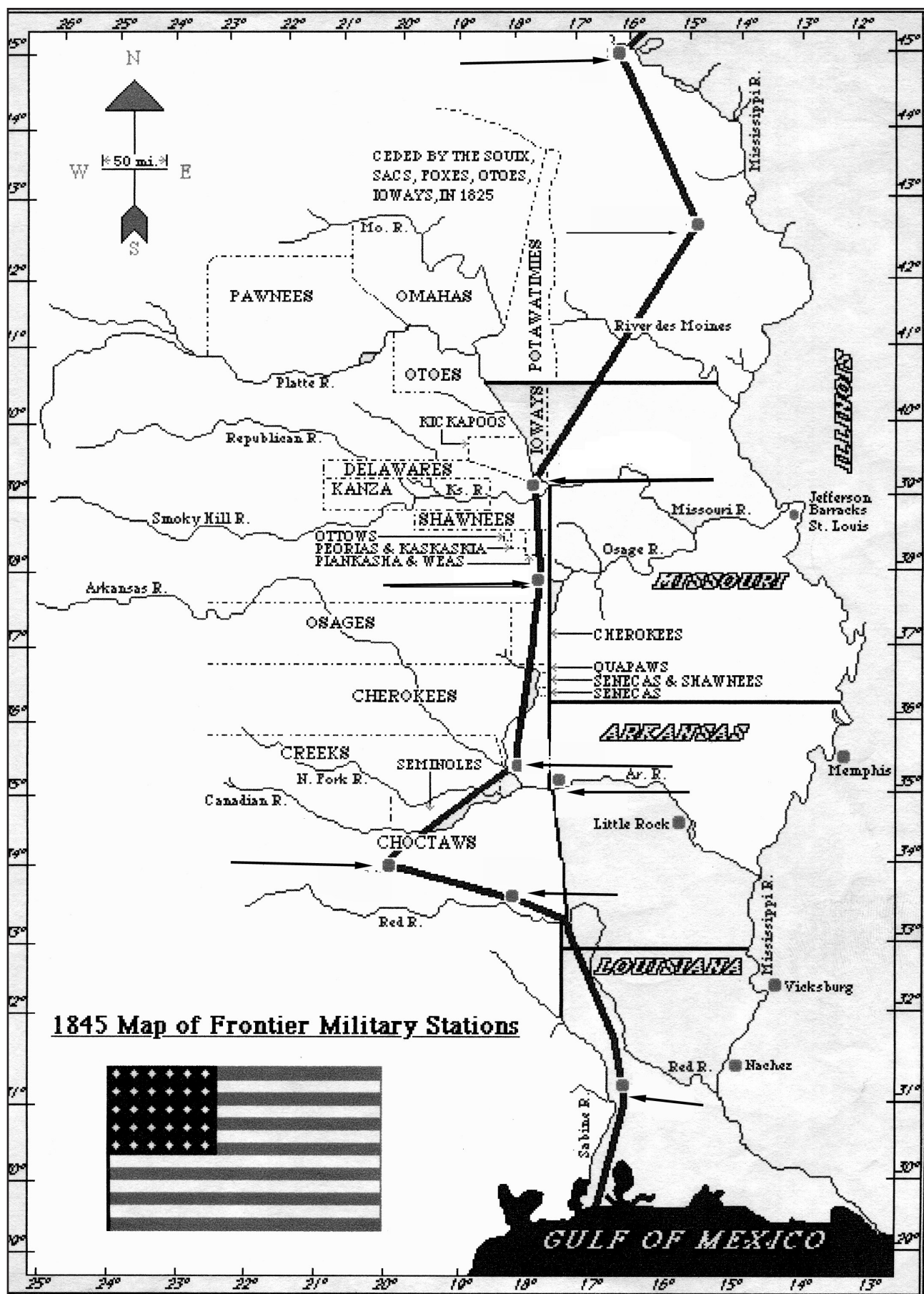
SHATIAW

PESJU

TOCST

TMISH

Now locate each fort on the map on the reverse side. Write the name of each fort in the appropriate blank based on the clues given in the reading.



Westward Expansion

Activity Sheet (Pre-Visit)



Soldiers at Fort Scott kept peace on the frontier and kept white settlers off Indian land. However, they also played a part in a number of tasks that had the opposite effect. Dragoons from Fort Scott helped to patrol the Santa Fe and the Oregon Trails. This made the trails safer for travel and encouraged more people to move west. Both dragoon and infantry soldiers fought in the Mexican War, which brought much new land into the United States and opened the West for settlement.

The army established Fort Scott in 1842. At that time, the Permanent Indian Frontier formed the western boundary of the United States. Although the United States owned land further west, settlers had not yet moved there. Eight years later, the map of the United States had changed; the country now owned land all the way to the Pacific Coast.

On the back of this page are maps of the United States in 1840 and 1850. Study them, and then answer the questions below.

Which 3 areas did the United States acquire between 1840 and 1850? (Look for areas with large letters on 1850s map.)

Which 5 states entered the Union during the 1840s? Which two of these came from the new territories? *(States are shown with the dates in bold lettering underneath the name of the states. Also, Missouri and Maine were already states. The dates written in parentheses under these states indicate that land was added to these states during those years.)*

What two territories were created in 1850?

How many states were there in 1840? In 1850? *(All the areas shaded dark grey east of Kansas were states. Kansas, though, was not a state. Also, there was no West Virginia until the Civil War. It was all just Virginia)*

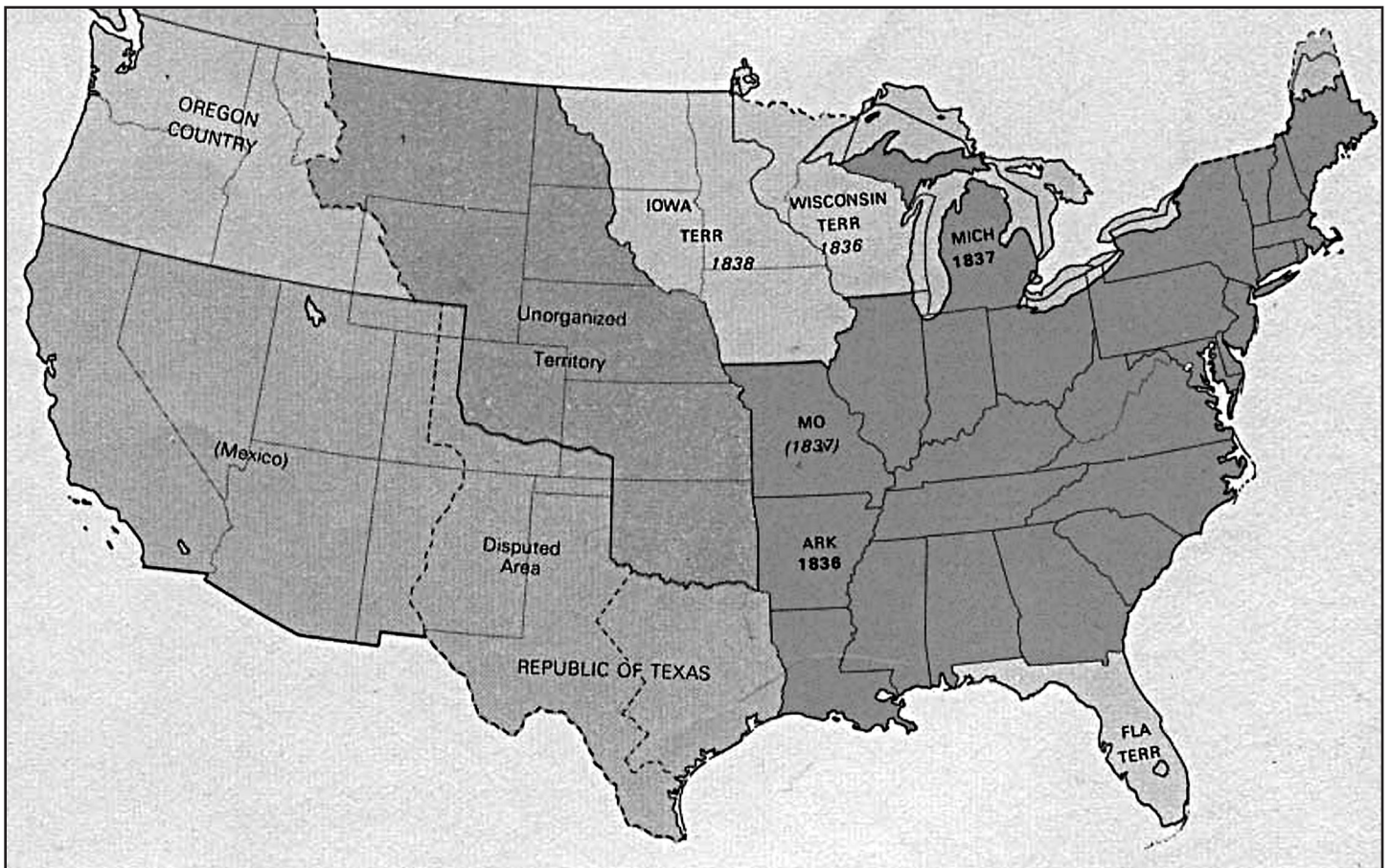
Using a map of the current United States, list 4 states that were part of the Mexican Cession and 3 states that were part of Oregon Country.

Bonus Questions

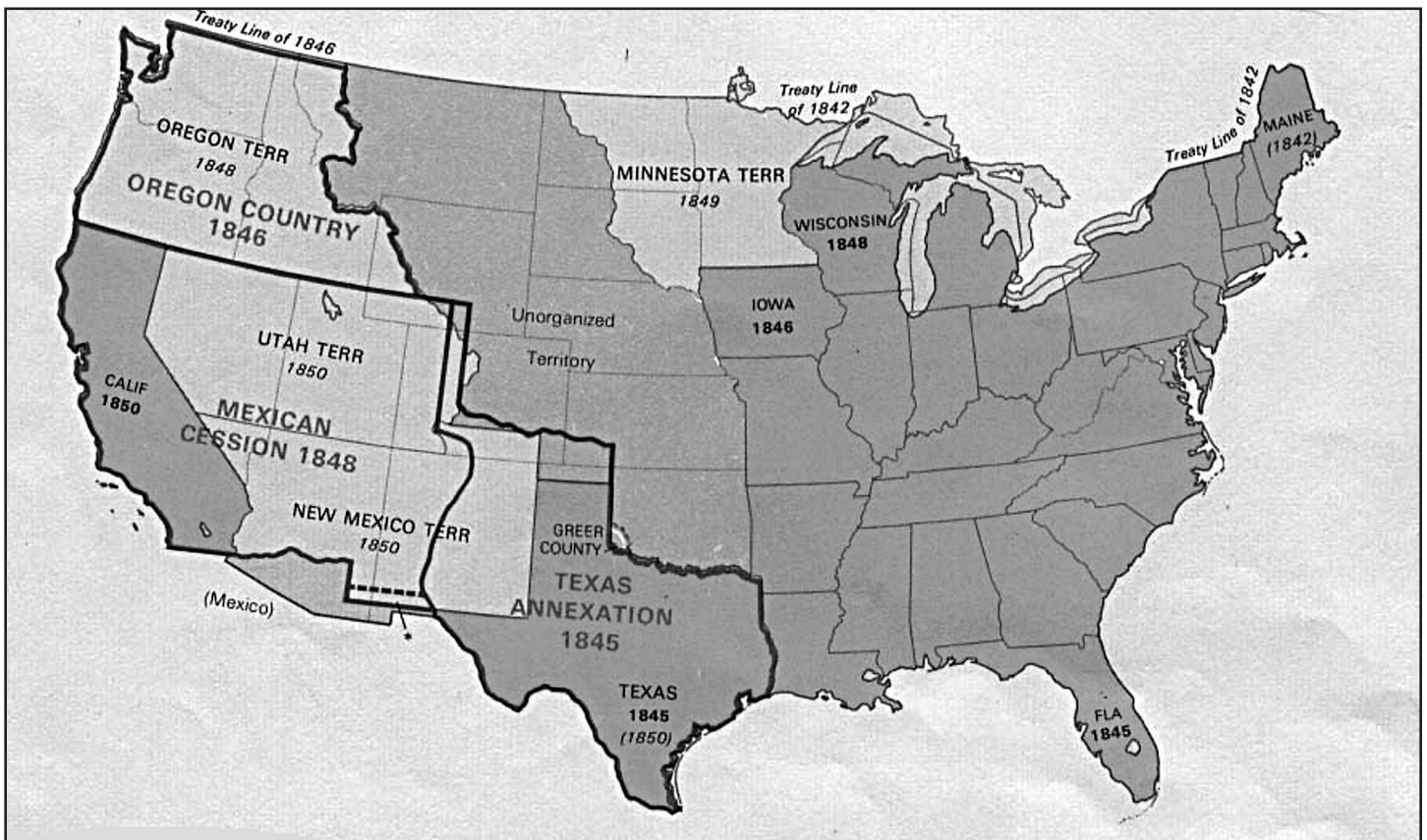
Estimate the percentage of land that was added to the United States in the 1840s.

Why was Fort Scott abandoned in 1853? *(Consider all the new land in the United States and consider the fact that the fort was originally established to help keep people off of Indian land and from moving further west)*

United States in 1840



United States in 1850



Bleeding Kansas

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



The U. S. Army established Fort Scott to keep peace on the frontier and to stop white settlers from moving onto Indian land. After the Mexican War, people began to ask the government to let them move onto these lands.

The government responded by passing the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This act created two new territories (Kansas and Nebraska) and opened them for settlement. However, many people disagreed on the issue of slavery in the **territories**. Congress decided that the people who lived in the territories could vote and decide for themselves whether Kansas would allow **slavery**. This idea of letting the people vote on the issue of slavery was known as **popular sovereignty**.

Most people from the North did not want slavery in Kansas. They were either abolitionists or free-staters. **Abolitionists** thought that slavery was wrong and wanted to get rid of it completely. **Free-staters** were content to let slavery stay in the South, but did not want it in Kansas or anywhere else in the western territories. They argued that slavery meant plantations, which would ruin the land, interfere with farming, and drive down wages.

Many people from the South wanted to be free to bring their slaves wherever they wanted. They felt that the **abolition** of slavery would seriously hurt their **economy**, their **society**, and their way of life. People in the South argued that at least slaves were taken care of and given food, shelter, and clothing. Many free blacks in the North went hungry and homeless.

Southerners also did not like the federal government telling them what to do. They wanted each state to make its own decisions, a philosophy known as **states rights**.

After Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** in 1854, settlers from both sides began moving to Kansas. They soon began arguing over whether Kansas would be free or slave. The arguments turned into fights, and the fighting led to bloodshed. Because of all the violence, the new territory was nicknamed "**Bleeding Kansas**."

The army abandoned Fort Scott in 1853 and sold the buildings at auction two years later. The fort became the new town of Fort Scott. Most people who lived in town were pro-slavery, but many people living in the surrounding area were free-staters. Because of this, violence and fighting in town were common, especially during the year 1858. A leader of Free State forces, James Montgomery, made several raids on Fort Scott that year. These raids and several other violent episodes created a sense of fear and apprehension in town.

Fort Scott was truly a town divided. On the grounds of the old fort, the Western or **Proslavery** Hotel occupied a former infantry barracks, while the Fort Scott or Free State Hotel stood across the parade ground in what had been an officers' quarters. The street names also showed this division; the streets on the west side of town carried the names of Free State men, while those on the east side were named after proslavery men.

Activity

Name two groups of people who did not want slavery in Kansas and, for each group, give one reason why.

1.

2.

List two reasons why some people wanted to bring slaves into Kansas

1.

2.

abolition--

abolitionists--

Bleeding Kansas--

economy--

free-staters--

Kansas-Nebraska Act--

popular sovereignty--

pro-slavery--

slavery--

society--

territories--

Bonus Question

Define states rights. What do you think? Should the federal government have more power or should states have more freedom to make their own decisions?

Fort Scott in 1858

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



Listed below are several incidents that took place in Fort Scott. Using the letter for each incident, arrange the incidents chronologically out to the side, then place each incident by letter on the timeline. Finally, locate each incident by letter on the map below. In some cases, letters will be placed next to more than one building.

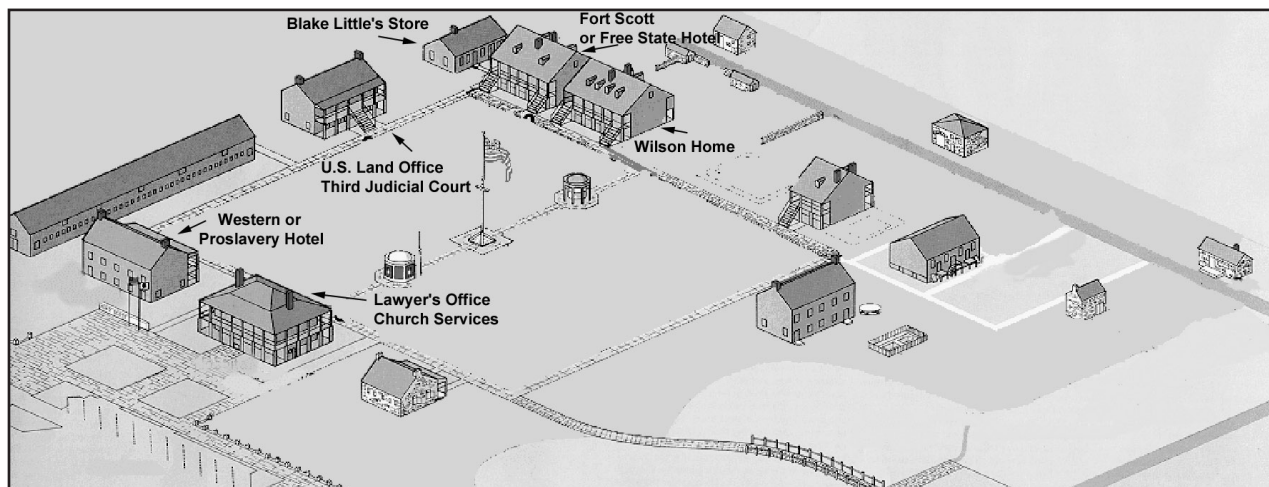
On the back side of this sheet are short biographies of men who lived in Fort Scott in 1858. Below that is a street map of Fort Scott. Study the biographies of each man and find the street named after him. Then, in the space provided along the side of the map, tell whether the street is on the east or the west side of town, with Main Street being the dividing line. Using this information, determine whether the person was free state or proslavery*.

*Remember that all the streets on the east side were named for proslavery men and those on the west for free staters.

- A. On June 5, 1858, Montgomery and his raiders tried to burn down the Western Hotel. Several shots were fired into the hotel and surrounding homes, but the hotel was saved.
- B. In February of 1858, Montgomery and his men come to town to arrest several proslavery men. Those to be arrested had fled and Montgomery's men satisfied themselves with breakfast at the Fort Scott Hotel.
- C. In May of 1858, pro slavery men in Linn County took eleven free-staters from their homes, lined them up and shot them. Five died. Rumor had it that this incident, the Marais des Cygnes Massacre, was planned in the Western Hotel. In return, Montgomery and his men came with a sheriff to Fort Scott to arrest accused participants. One of them, G.W. Clarke, hid at the Fort Scott Hotel. A short but tense standoff occurred before Clarke surrendered himself. Clarke was set free as soon as Montgomery left town.
- D. In December of 1858, Montgomery came to Fort Scott again to free Benjamin Rice, one of his men being held prisoner in the Fort Scott Hotel. During this raid, John Little, a pro slavery man, fired at Montgomery's raiders from his father's store. The raiders returned his fire and killed him. Little's fiancé, Sene Campbell, wrote Montgomery a letter. In this letter, she scolded him and threatened him saying, "I am a girl, but I can fire a pistol!"
- E. In April of 1858, G.W. Clarke, employee of the Land Office and a leader of the Border Ruffians (*proslavery activists*) challenged George Crawford, president of the Fort Scott Town Company, to leave town. Crawford, who hid at the Fort Scott Hotel, stood up to Clarke. The incident nearly turned violent but ended with the Border Ruffians leaving town.
- F. Violence, such as this, caught the governor's attention. On June 15, 1858, he held a meeting at the Fort Scott Hotel in order to settle political unrest. While this meeting nearly broke out into a riot, it was successful. Peace and quiet reigned for a brief five-month period.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

1858 Timeline



Norman Eddy-The U.S. commissioner for the sale of Indian lands, he came to Fort Scott in June of 1857 with George Crawford. Served as a director of the Fort Scott Town Company for a number of years.

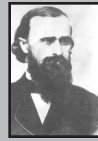
George Clark-Register of the Land Office and former Pottawatomie Indian agent. A leader of Border Ruffians, Clark was accused of murder in northern Kansas and was implicated in several violent incidents that took place in Bourbon County.

William Margrave -Born in Missouri, he came to Kansas in the fall of 1854, and was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace in the Territory. In his quiet way, he performed the duties of a good citizen, and was well liked and respected in the community.



E.S. Lowman-A businessman and director of the Fort Scott Town Company

George Crawford-Came to Fort Scott from Pennsylvania in 1857. Very active in Bourbon County politics. Served as President of the Fort Scott Town Company and later a candidate for governor. There were several attempts on his life made during the Bleeding Kansas era.



John Little-Served as a deputy marshal. John was killed in a raid on Fort Scott in December of 1858.

Hiero T. Wilson-Called the "Father of Fort Scott", Wilson was a sutler at Fort Scott in the 1840s. He stayed on at Fort Scott when it became a town and was active in county and territorial politics.



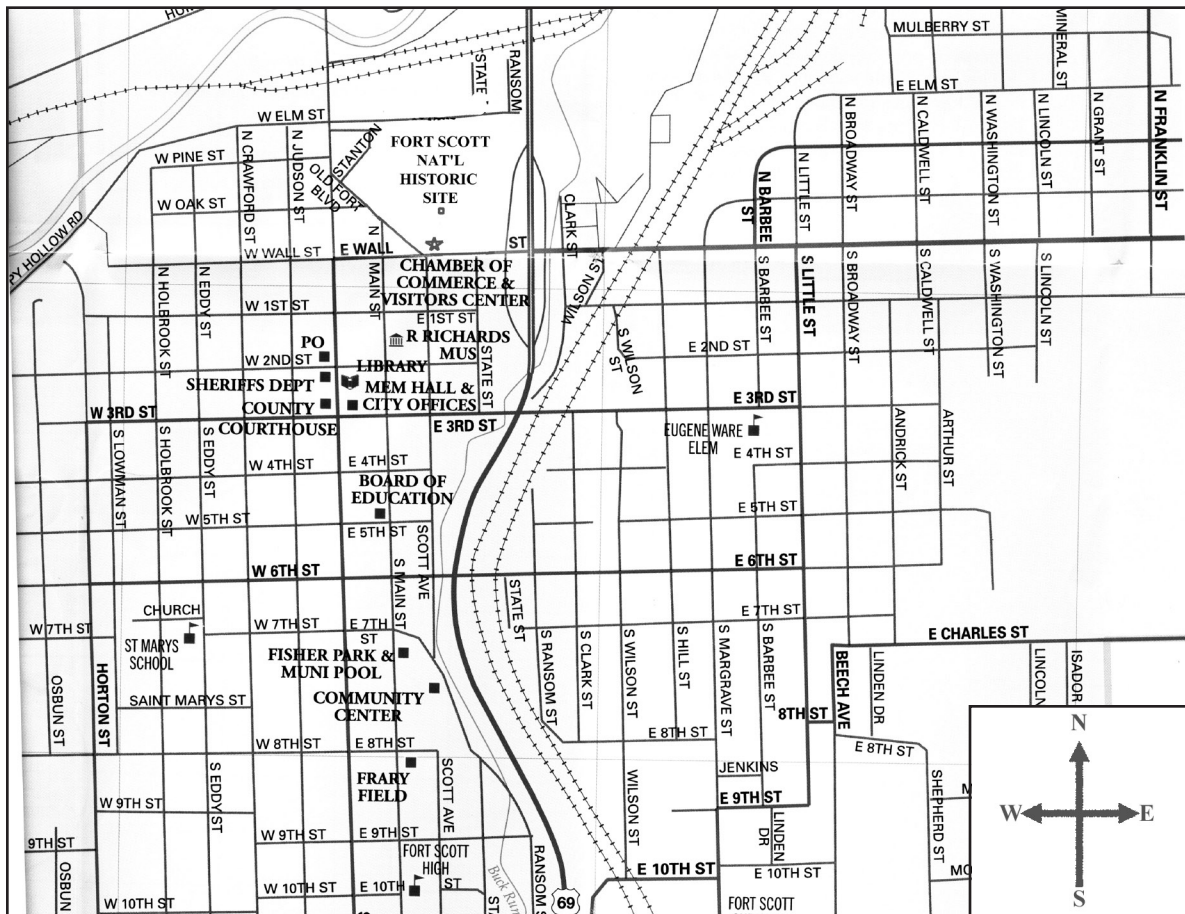
William Judson - A member of the town company, he later served as a colonel in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

Ben Hill-The first Sheriff of Bourbon County, he was accused of conspiracy in the Marais des Cygnes Massacre.

D.W. Holbrook-A town founder and director of the Fort Scott Town Company

William Barbee-He came from Kentucky and was fraudulently elected to the Territorial Council. It was his suggestion that Bourbon County, Kansas be named after Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Epaphroditus Ransom-Former governor of Michigan who came to Fort Scott in 1857. He served as the receiver of public monies for the U.S. Land Office at Fort Scott. His home was shot up during a raid on Fort Scott.



Lowman

Margrave

Crawford

Wilson

Hill

Clark

Holbrook

Judson

Ransom

Barbee

Little

Eddy

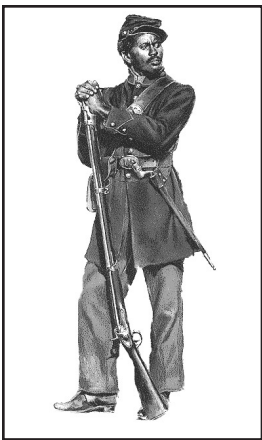
Civil War

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)



During the Civil War, Fort Scott played an important role for the Union Army. Many men learned how to be soldiers here. They received food and other supplies. They went through Fort Scott on their way to battles in the area. The first black soldiers to fight during the Civil War joined the army at Fort Scott. So did several American Indians.

Many different kinds of soldiers came to Fort Scott during the Civil War. In the following activity are three rows. The first row has pictures of different kinds of soldiers who were at Fort Scott during the war. The second row contains the names of the military units they were in, and the third row has descriptions of these soldiers. Using five different colors, draw a line connecting the picture to its unit name and description.



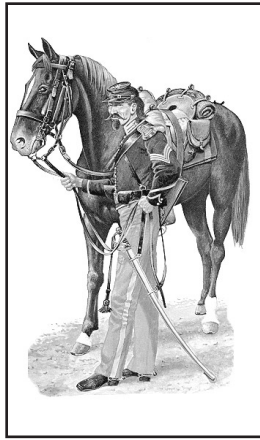
**3rd Wisconsin
Cavalry,
Company I & M**

Indians fought for both the North and the South. Several Indians who lost their homes during the war fought for the Union. Some of them joined the army at Fort Scott.



**2nd Kansas
Indian Home
Guard**

Cavalry soldiers were trained to fight on horseback. They were the eyes and the ears of the army, because they often scouted ahead to see if there was any danger.



**2nd Kansas
Light Artillery
Battery**

Several black or colored men joined the Union Army during the Civil War. The 1st Colored Kansas was the first black unit to fight in a battle.



**1st Kansas
Colored Infantry**

The infantry was the backbone of the army. They traveled on foot. They carried their guns and all their supplies with them.



**1st U.S. Infantry,
Company E & F**

Artillery soldiers fired the cannons. Each artillery soldier was trained in the use of the tools needed to load and unload the cannon.

Fort Scott played many different roles during the war.

- It was a supply base for the Union Army, meaning that soldiers could get food and other supplies from Fort Scott.
- It was also a recruitment and training center which meant that men could join the army and learn how to be soldiers here.
- It was a refugee center. Many people who lost their homes during the war came to Fort Scott for protection.
- Fort Scott also had an army hospital, a military prison, and a national cemetery.

In the following exercise is a list of words from the above sentences. Unscramble them and fill in the blanks. Then unscramble the circled letters to find out who stayed at Fort Scott during the Civil War.

PSATHLOI

UPLSPY

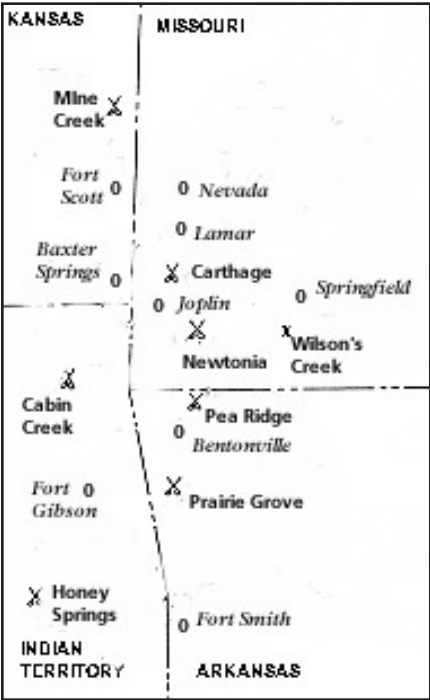
GREFEUE

CERTNEMURTI

SIRPNO

It stayed at Fort Scott during the Civil War (2 words)

Fort Scott served as a supply base and training ground for Union soldiers fighting in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Study the map below. Battles are in bold and towns are in italics. Using the clues given, fill in the blanks to find out some of the major battles in the area.



- A vegetable + a hill

- A house made of logs + a small river

- Bees make it + plural of season that begins in March

- A small dog that lives underground + where oranges are

- President Woodrow's last name + a small river

- First syllable is a synonym for automobile

- Where gold is + a small river

- Sounds like a fig cookie

History Hunt

Activity Sheet (On-site-for museum tour)

1. Fort Scott was one of a line of forts established to protect what was known as the “_____.” (3 words)
2. The fort was officially founded in what year? _____
3. The President of the United States featured in the Westward Expansion exhibit. He dreamed of a nation that would stretch from coast to coast. _____ (2 words)
4. Two overland trails the dragoons helped to protect were the _____ Trail and the _____ Trail.
5. In 1843, the dragoons were sent out to apprehend renegades from _____.
6. In 1845, the dragoons marched to South Pass, completing a march of _____ miles in just _____ days.
7. In 1846, soldiers stationed at Fort Scott left to participate in the _____ War.
8. The fort was named after this general who commanded the invasion of Mexico.
_____.
9. After the Mexican War was over, the boundary of the United States expanded all the way to the _____ Ocean.
10. “_____ Kansas” is the term applied to the state of violence and unrest that existed in this region just prior to the Civil War.
11. The issue that people were fighting over was whether _____ should be legal or not.
12. Was the town of Fort Scott a pro-slavery or anti-slavery center during the 1850s? _____
13. This man raided Fort Scott in 1858. _____
14. The _____ Massacre was plotted by pro-slavery advocates and occurred not far north of Fort Scott.
15. What side was Kansas on during the Civil War, Union or Confederacy? _____
16. Hundreds of horses and mules and thousands of soldiers could be found near Fort Scott, because it was an important _____ for troops operating in the area. (Hint: look beneath Civil War map of Fort Scott.)
17. _____ soldiers were recruited and mustered at Fort Scott in 1863.
18. _____ was the largest Civil War battle in Kansas.
19. He was one of the leaders of the “Jayhawkers”. His name is on the poster used to recruit volunteers for the 1st Regiment of the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry . _____.
20. _____ was one of three structures built to defend the town in 1863.

History Hunt

Activity Sheet (On-site-for museum tour) (Answer sheet)

1. Fort Scott was one of a line of forts established to protect what was known as the “Permanent Indian Frontier.”
(3 words)
2. The fort was officially founded in what year? 1842
3. The President of the United States featured in the Westward Expansion exhibit. He dreamed of a nation that would stretch from coast to coast. Thomas Jefferson (2 words)
4. Two overland trails the dragoons helped to protect were the Oregon Trail and the Santa Fe Trail.
5. In 1843, the dragoons were sent out to apprehend renegades from Texas.
6. In 1845, the dragoons marched to South Pass, completing a march of 2200 miles in just 99 days.
7. In 1846, soldiers stationed at Fort Scott left to participate in the Mexican War.
8. The fort was named after this general who commanded the invasion of Mexico. Winfield Scott.
9. After the Mexican War was over, the boundary of the United States expanded all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
10. “Bleeding Kansas” is the term applied to the state of violence and unrest that existed in this region just prior to the Civil War.
11. The issue that people were fighting over was whether slavery should be legal or not.
12. Was the town of Fort Scott a pro-slavery or anti- slavery center during the 1850s.? Pro-slavery
13. This man raided Fort Scott in 1858. James Montgomery
14. The Marais des Cygnes Massacre was plotted by pro-slavery advocates and occurred not far north of Fort Scott.
15. What side was Kansas on during the Civil War, Union or Confederacy? Union
16. Hundreds of horses and mules and thousands of soldiers could be found near Fort Scott, because it was an important supply depot for troops operating in the area. (Hint: look beneath Civil War map of Fort Scott.)
17. Black soldiers were recruited and mustered at Fort Scott in 1863.
18. Mine Creek was the largest Civil War battle in Kansas.
19. He was one of the leaders of the “Jayhawkers”. His name is on the poster used to recruit volunteers for the 1st Regiment of the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry . Jennison.
20. Lunette Blair was one of three structures built to defend the town in 1863.

Sweep Through History

Post Visit Quiz

Name _____

Grade _____

1. Why was Fort Scott established? (Circle your choice)

- A. so the soldiers would have a place to stay during the Civil War
- B. as an air raid shelter during World War II
- C. so that settlers would have a place to buy horses
- D. for protection of the Permanent Indian Frontier

2. (3 pts.) Which three of the following six topics are of major importance to the site's history?
(Circle your choices)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Western Expansion | D. The Civil War |
| B. The American Revolution | E. Bleeding Kansas |
| C. The Great Depression | F. World War II |

3. True or False - Fort Scott was located in the vegetation zone known as tallgrass prairie.

4. True or False - Many Indian tribes were forced to leave their homes in the east and move to lands further west.

5. True or False - A line of forts was established to keep peace on the frontier.

6. In the 1850s, people in Kansas were fighting about whether to have _____ in Kansas.

7. Fort Scott was a major _____ base during the Civil War.

8. (3 pts.) Name the three stations you visited at the fort and tell one thing that you remember about each of them.

Bonus Question (2 pts.)

9. Who takes care of the fort today?

- A. Bureau of Indian Affairs
- B. Department of Justice
- C. Kansas Fish and Wildlife
- D. National Park Service.

Answer Key

for activities

Exploring the Plains

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True

Crossword Puzzle Answer Key (attached)

Indian Removal

All but Kansa, Osage and Kaw are relocated.

Forts on the Frontier

Towson
Atkinson
Gibson
Leavenworth
Snelling
Washita
Jesup
Scott
Smith

From North to South: Snelling, Atkinson, Leavenworth, Scott, Gibson, Smith, Washita, Towson, Jesup

Westward Expansion

1. Mexican Cession, Oregon Country, Texas Annexation.
2. California, Florida, Iowa, Texas, and Wisconsin. California and Texas were carved from the western territories.
3. Utah and New Mexico
4. 26 in 1840, 31 in 1850
5. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho from Oregon Country, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado would all be acceptable answers.
6. About 1/3 or 33 %
7. With all the westward expansion and movement, there was no longer a need for a fort here. The idea of a Permanent Indian Frontier had collapsed.

Bleeding Kansas

1. Abolitionists and Free-Statists. Abolitionists-Slavery was Wrong. Free-Statists-Slavery ruined the land, drove down wages, etc.
2. Wanted to expand, economy, part of way of life, didn't want to be surrounded. Several others would work here, too.

Fort Scott in 1858

- Correct order is B, E, C, A, F, D
- Timeline-B-February, E-April, C-May, A, F-June, D-December
- Map-A-Western Hotel, B.-Fort Scott Hotel, C.-Western Hotel, Fort Scott Hotel, D.-Fort Scott Hotel, Little's Store, E.-Land Office, Fort Scott Hotel, F.-Fort Scott Hotel
- Street Map-Judson, Crawford, Eddy, Lowman, Holbrook-Free State; Ransom, Clark, Wilson, Hill, Margrave, Little, Barbee-Proslavery

Civil War

Picture exercise-
1st picture is Kansas Colored
2nd picture is Infantry
3rd picture is Cavalry
4th picture is Indian Home Guard
5th picture is Artillery

Jumble- Hospital, Supply, Recruitment, Refugee, Prison

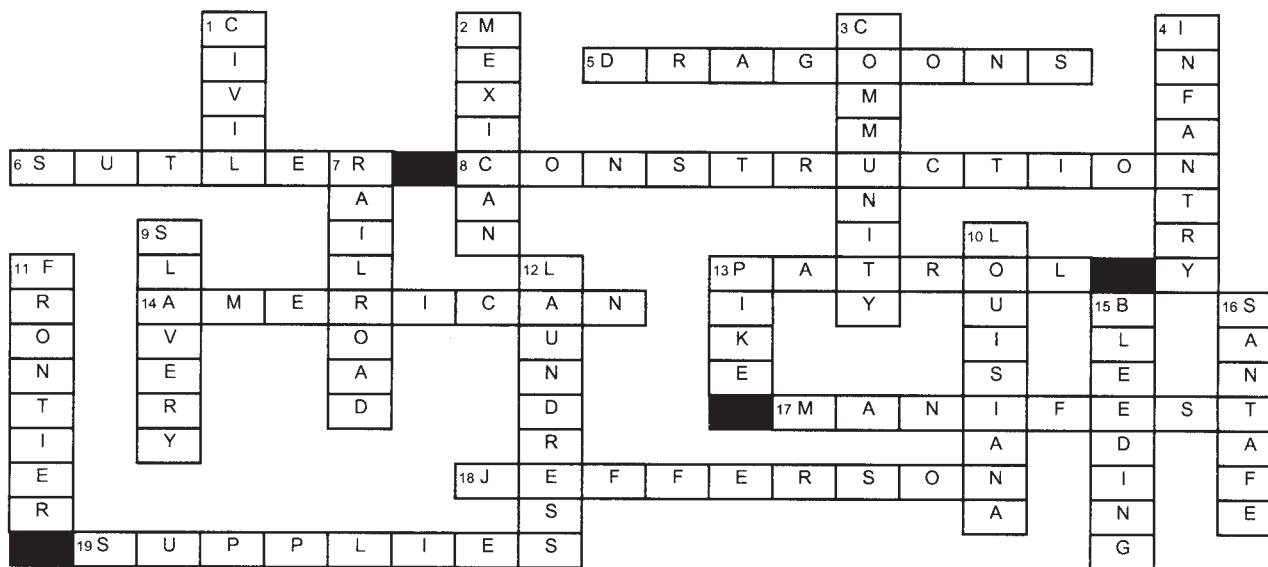
Union Army benefited from Fort Scott

Battles-Pea Ridge, Cabin Creek, Honey Springs, Prairie Grove, Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Mine Creek, Newtonia.

Post Visit Quiz

1. D
2. A, D, and E should be circled.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. Slavery
7. Supply
8. Depends on the stations
9. D

Fort Scott Crossword Puzzle



5 across

These soldiers rode around on horseback.

6 across

He was the storekeeper at the fort.

8 across

The _____ of the fort began in 1842.

13 across

The dragoons went on _____ along the trails to keep them safe.

14 across

Early explorers called the plains the Great _____ Desert

17 across

_____ Destiny is a nickname for the 1840s era of westward expansion.

18 across

This President had dreams of the United States reaching the Pacific Ocean.

19 across

During the Civil War, the Army obtained _____ such as food and clothing at Fort Scott.

1 down

Fought from 1861 to 1865 between the North and the South. The _____ War

2 down

The United States got California and New Mexico in the _____ War.

3 down

The people who lived at Fort Scott formed a _____.

4 down

They were the foot soldiers of the army.

7 down

Squatters on land south of Fort Scott did not want the _____ to be built on the land that they lived on.

9 down

_____ was the issue that Kansans fought about and that was a main cause of the Civil War.

10 down

The _____ Purchase is a huge land area that the United States bought from France.

11 down

Fort Scott protected the Permanent Indian _____

12 down

The _____ was a woman who washed clothes for the soldiers.

13 down

He had a peak named after him. He was also arrested in Santa Fe

15 down

_____ Kansas was a time of violence and unrest in Kansas Territory

16 down

The dragoons often patrolled the _____ Trail. (2 words)